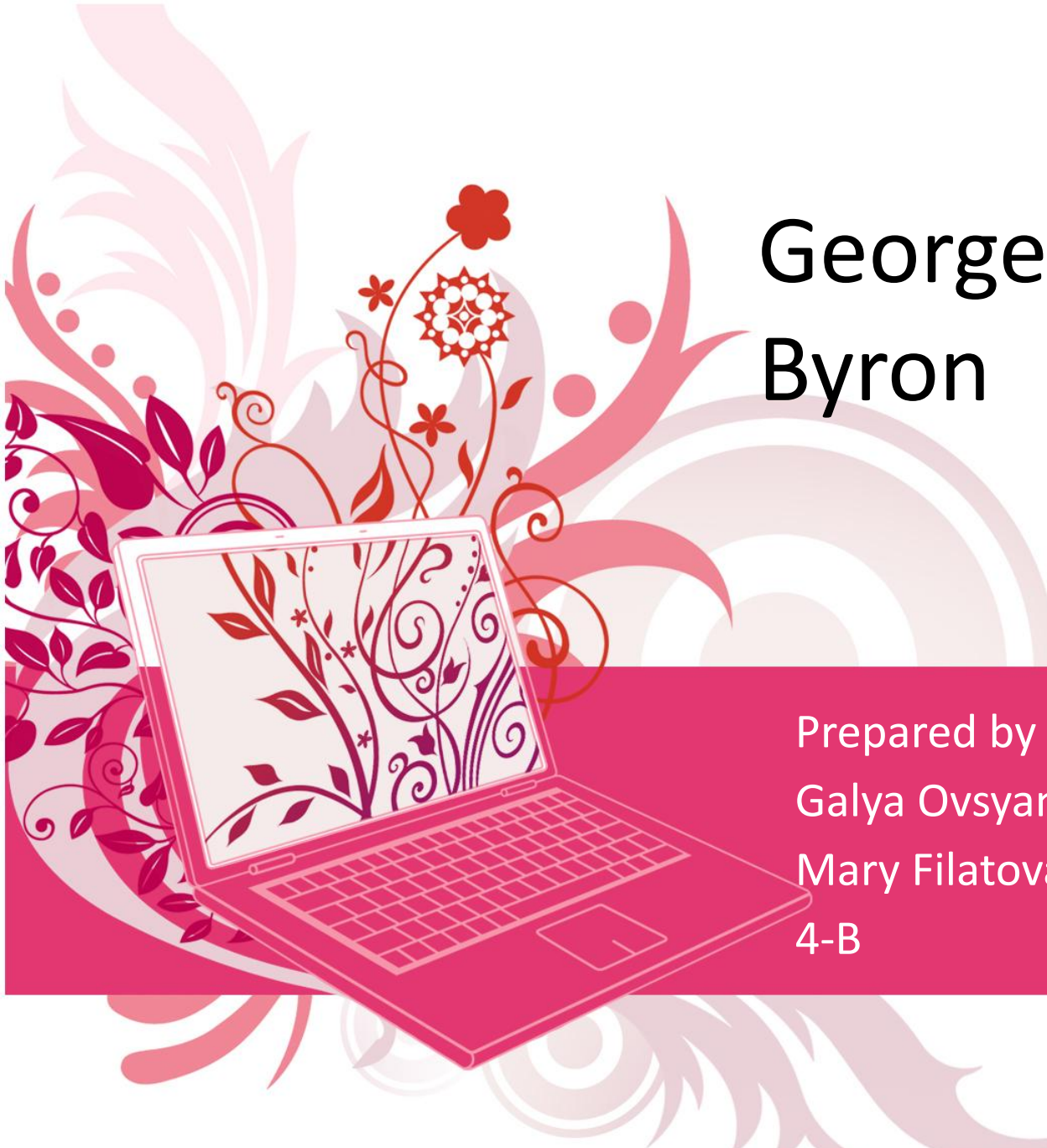
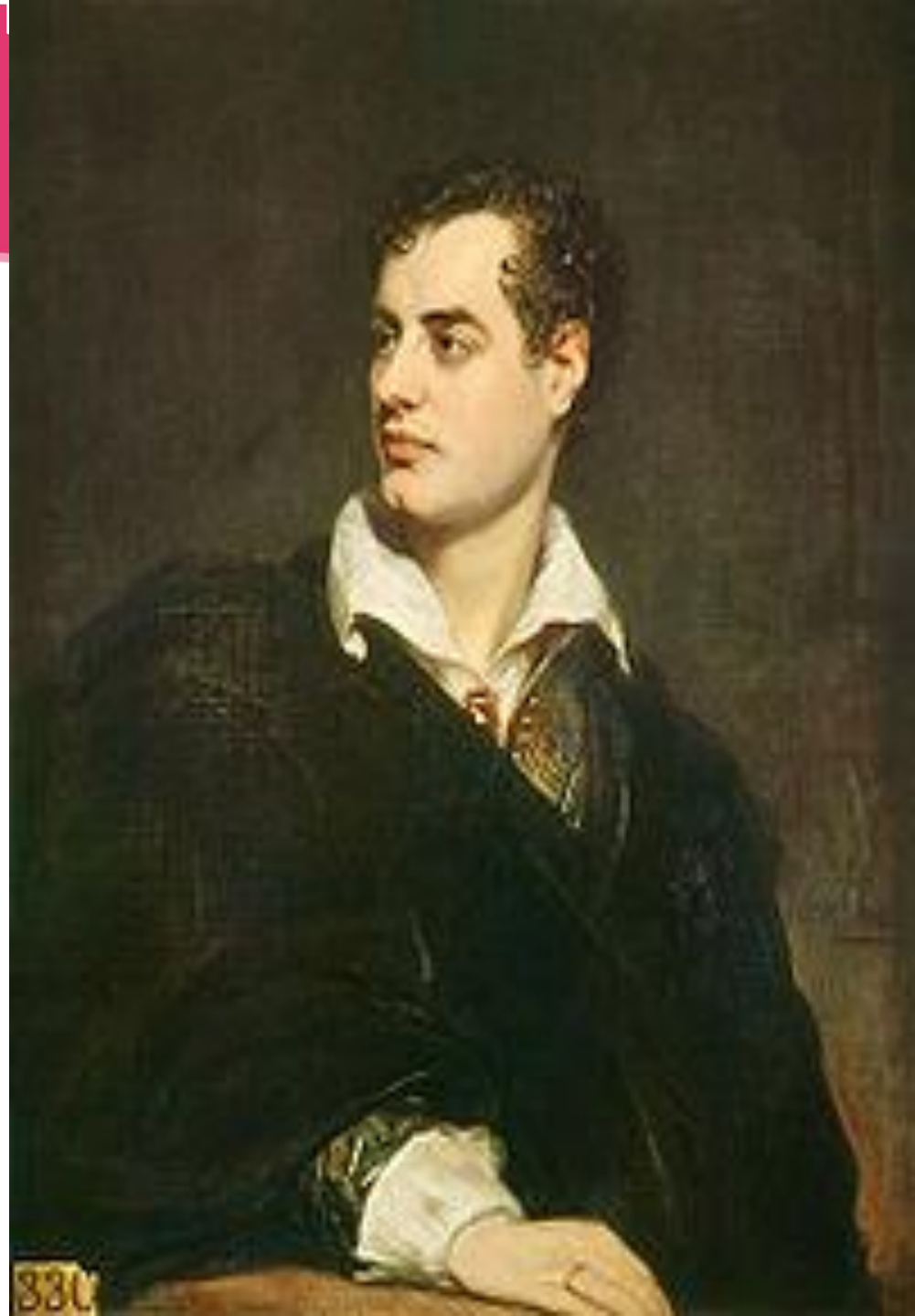


# George Gordon Byron



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4-B

- George Gordon Byron—commonly known simply as Lord Byron, was an English poet and a leading figure in Romanticism.
- Byron's **best-known works** are the brief poems:
  - “She Walks in Beauty”
  - “When We Two Parted”
  - “So, we'll go no more a roving”



- George Gordon Byron was born in London.
- He was the son of Catherine Gordon.
- Then after his father fled from creditors to France and Catherine Gordon took her son to Scotland, Aberdeen.
- Byron's father died when he was 3, and the boy was educated at home and later at Aberdeen Grammar School.



- *In 1798 Byron's great-uncle died, leaving the 10-year-old boy the family home at Newstead Abbey but very little fortune.*
- *He went to Harrow and his first poems were written there.*
- *In 1805 Byron entered to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he cultivated a reputation for high-spirited and profligate behaviour that belied the real achievements of his undergraduated years.*





- In 1807 he published “Hours of Idleness”-collection of lyrics.
- After returning to England he completed the first two cantos of the poem begun in Albania.
- “Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage”(1812) made him famous.
- In 1815 *Byron married Annabella Milbanke ,but their marriage lasted little more than a year.*
- *After the birth of their daughter ,she left him.*





- Then *Byron went to Veice.*
- *In this period “Manfred”, “Mazeppa”, and the first cantons of “Don Juan” were written.*
- *His connection with Teresa, Countess Guiccioli, begun in Veice in April 1819 and proved a lasting one.*
- *In April 1824 he caught a severe chill after being soaked to the skin in an open boat.*
- *Rheumatic fever set in and Byron died on 19 1824.*





- The Greeks wished to bury him in Athens, but only his heart stayed in Greece.
- His body was returned to England but refused burial in Westminster Abbey.